



Energy Briefs

Helping the Homeowner Live Energy Efficiently

Cooling Your Home Naturally

Keeping cool indoors when it is hot outdoors is a problem. The sun beating down on our homes causes indoor temperatures to rise to uncomfortable levels. Air conditioning provides some relief. But the initial costs of installing an air conditioner and the electricity costs to run it can be high. In addition, conventional air conditioners use refrigerants made of chlorine compounds (CFCs), contributors to the depletion of the ozone layer and global warming, and are slowly being phased out by refrigerants that are less harmful to the environment.

There are alternatives to air conditioning, however. This publication provides some common sense suggestions and low-cost retrofit options to help you "keep your cool" -- and save electricity.

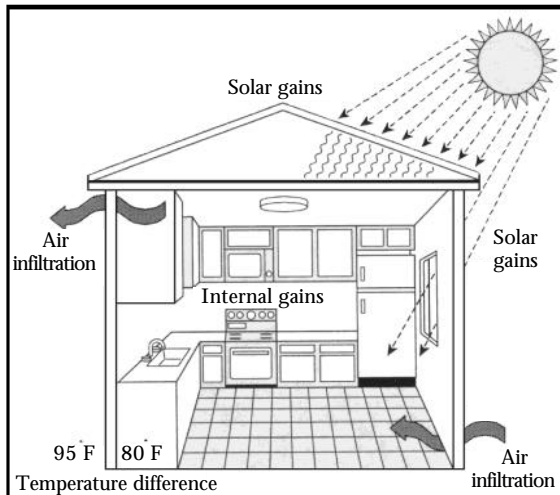
Staying Cool

An alternative way to maintain a cool house or reduce air-conditioning use is natural (or passive) cooling. Passive cooling uses nonmechanical methods to maintain a comfortable indoor temperature.

The most effective method to cool your home is to keep the heat from building up in the first place. The primary source of heat buildup (i.e., gain) is sunlight absorbed by your house through the roof, walls and windows. Secondary sources are heat-generating appliances in the home and air infiltration.

Specific methods to prevent heat gain include blocking the heat, reflecting heat (i.e., sunlight) away from your house,

removing built-up heat, and reducing or eliminating heat-generating sources in your home.



Four factors affect heat accumulation in a home: solar heat gain, internal heat gain, air infiltration and temperature difference.

Block the Heat

Two excellent methods to block heat are insulation and shading. Insulation helps keep your home comfortable and saves money on mechanical cooling systems such as air conditioners and electric fans. Shading devices block the sun's rays and absorb or reflect the solar heat.

Insulation

Weatherization measures--such as insulating, weatherstripping and caulking--help seal and protect your house against summer heat in addition to keeping out winter cold. For more information on weatherizing your home, request the Energy Briefs "Caulking and Weatherstripping" and "Insulation."

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The attic is a good place to start insulating because it is a major source of heat gain. Adequately insulating the attic protects the upper floors of a house. Recommended attic insulation levels depend on where you live and the type of heating system you use. For South Carolina climates, you want a minimum of R-30 to R-38 insulation.

Wall insulation is not as important for cooling as attic insulation because outdoor temperatures are not as hot as attic temperatures. Also, floor insulation has little or no effect on cooling.

Although unintentional infiltration of outside air is not a major contributor to inside temperature, it is still a good idea to keep it out. Outside air can infiltrate your home around poorly sealed doors, windows and electrical outlets, and through openings in foundations and exterior walls. Thorough caulking and weatherstripping will control most of these air leaks.

Shading

Shading your home can reduce indoor temperatures by as much as 20 degrees F (11 degrees C). Effective shading can be provided by trees and other vegetation and exterior or interior shades.

Reflecting Heat Away

Dull, dark-colored home exteriors absorb 70 to 90 percent of the radiant energy from the sun that strikes the home's surfaces. Some of this absorbed energy is then transferred into your home by way of conduction, resulting in heat gain. In contrast, light-colored surfaces effectively reflect most of the heat away from your home.

Reflectance	
Highly Polished Aluminum Metal	.90-.60 (higher is better)
White Paint with Titanium Dioxide	.85
Ordinary White Paint	.77-.51
White or light cream brick, tile or plaster	.70-.50
Yellow and Buff Brick and Stone, Firebrick	.50-.30
Red Brick and Tile, Concrete and Stone	.35-.20
Dark Paints (red, green, brown)	.35-.20
Black, Non-Metallic Surfaces	.15-.02

Roofs

About one-third of the unwanted heat that builds up in your home comes in through the roof. This is hard to control with traditional roofing materials. For example, unlike most light-colored surfaces, even white asphalt and fiberglass shingles absorb 70 percent of the solar radiation.

One good solution is to apply a reflective coating to your existing roof. Two standard roofing coatings are available at your local hardware store or lumberyard. They have both waterproof and reflective properties and are marketed primarily for mobile homes and recreational vehicles. One coating is white latex that you can apply over many common roofing materials, such as asphalt and fiberglass shingles, tar paper, and metal. Most manufacturers offer a five-year warranty. A second coating is asphalt-based and contains glass fibers and aluminum particles. You can apply it to most metal and asphalt roofs. Because it has a tacky surface, it attracts dust, which reduces its reflectivity somewhat.

Another way to reflect heat is to install a radiant barrier on the underside of your roof. A radiant barrier is simply a sheet of aluminum foil with a paper backing. When installed correctly, a radiant barrier can reduce heat gains through your ceiling by about 25 percent.

Radiant-barrier materials cost between \$0.13 per square foot (\$1.44 per square meter) for a single-layer product with a kraft-paper backing and \$0.30 per square foot (\$3.33 per square meter) for a vented multilayer product with a fiber-reinforced backing. The latter product doubles as insulation.

Walls

Wall color is not as important as roof color, but it does affect heat gain somewhat. White exterior walls absorb less heat than dark walls. And light, bright walls increase the longevity of siding, particularly on the east, west and south sides of the house.

Windows

Roughly 40 percent of the unwanted heat that builds up in your home comes in through windows. Reflective window coatings are one way to reflect heat away from your home. These coatings are plastic sheets treated with dyes or thin layers of metal. Besides keeping your house cooler, these reflective coatings cut glare and reduce fading of furniture, draperies and carpeting.

Two main types of coatings include sun-control films and combination films. Sun-control films are best for warmer climates because they can reflect as much as 80 percent of the incoming sunlight.

Many of these films are tinted, however, and tend to reduce light transmission as much as they reduce heat, thereby darkening the room.

Combination films allow some light into a room but they also let some heat in and prevent interior heat from escaping. These films are best for climates that have both hot and cold seasons. Investigate the different film options carefully to select the film that best meets your needs.

Note: Do not place reflective coatings on south-facing windows if you want to take advantage of heat gain during the winter.

The coatings are applied to the interior surface of the window. Although you can apply the films yourself, it is a good idea to have a professional install the coatings, particularly if you have several large windows. This will ensure a more durable installation and a more aesthetically pleasing look.

Landscaping

South Carolina Vines :

- * Henryi Clematis
- * Goldflame Honeysuckle
- * Carolina/Yellow Jasmine
- * Virginia Creeper
- * Lady Bankshiae Rose

South Carolina Trees :

Small (10-40 feet)

- * Redbuds
- * Kousa Dogwood
- * Crepe Myrtle
- * Bradford Pear
- * Golden Raintree

Large (40 feet and over)

- * Red Maple
- * River Birch
- * Southern Magnolia

Landscaping is a natural and beautiful way to shade your home and block the sun. A well-placed tree, bush or vine can deliver effective shade and add to the aesthetic value of your property. When designing your landscaping, use plants native to your area that survive with minimal care.

Trees that lose their leaves in the fall (i.e., deciduous) help cut cooling costs the most. When selectively placed around a house, they provide excellent protection from the summer sun and permit winter sunlight to reach and warm your house. The height, growth rate, branch spread, and shape are all factors to consider in choosing a tree. The accompanying chart lists several vines and trees that grow well in South Carolina.

Besides providing shade, trees and vines create a cool microclimate that dramatically reduces the temperature (by as much as 9 degrees F, or 5 degrees C) in the surrounding area. During photosynthesis, large amounts of water vapor escape through the leaves, cooling the passing air. And the generally dark and coarse leaves absorb solar radiation.

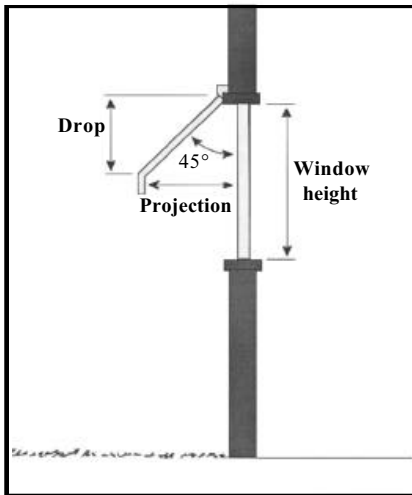
You might also consider low ground cover such as grass, small plants, and bushes. A grass-covered lawn is usually 10 degrees F (6 degrees C) cooler than bare ground in the summer.

Shading Devices

Both exterior and interior shades control heat gain. Exterior shades are generally more effective than interior shades because they block sunlight before it enters windows. When deciding which devices to use and where to use them, consider whether you are willing to open and close them daily or just close them for the hottest season. You also want to know how they will affect ventilation.

Exterior shading devices include awnings, louvers, shutters, rolling shutters and shades, and solar screens. Awnings are very effective because they block direct sunlight. They are usually made of fabric or metal and are attached above the window and extend down and out. A properly installed awning can reduce heat gain up to 65 percent on southern windows and 77 percent on eastern windows. A light-colored awning does double duty by also reflecting sunlight.

Maintaining a gap between the top of the awning and the side of your house helps vent accumulated heat from under a solid-surface awning. If you live in a climate with cold winters, you will want to remove awnings for winter storage, or buy retractable ones, to take advantage of winter sun.



A properly sized awning is an effective exterior shading device.

The amount of drop (how far down the awning comes) depends on which side of your house the window is on. An east or west window needs a drop of 65 to 75 percent of the window height. A south-facing window only needs a drop of 45 to 60 percent for the same amount of shade. A pleasing angle to the eye for mounting an awning is 45 degrees. Make sure the awning does not project into the path of foot traffic unless it is at least 6 feet 8 inches (2 meters) from the ground.

One disadvantage of awnings is that they can block views, particularly on the east and west sides. However, slatted awnings do allow limited viewing through the top parts of windows.

Louvers are attractive because their adjustable slats control the level of sunlight entering your home and, depending on the design, can be adjusted from inside or outside your house. The slats can be vertical or horizontal. Louvers remain fixed and are attached to the exteriors of window frames.

Shutters are movable wooden or metal coverings that, when closed, keep sunlight out. Shutters are either solid or slatted with fixed or adjustable slats. Besides reducing heat gain, they can provide privacy and security. Some shutters help insulate windows when it is cold outside.

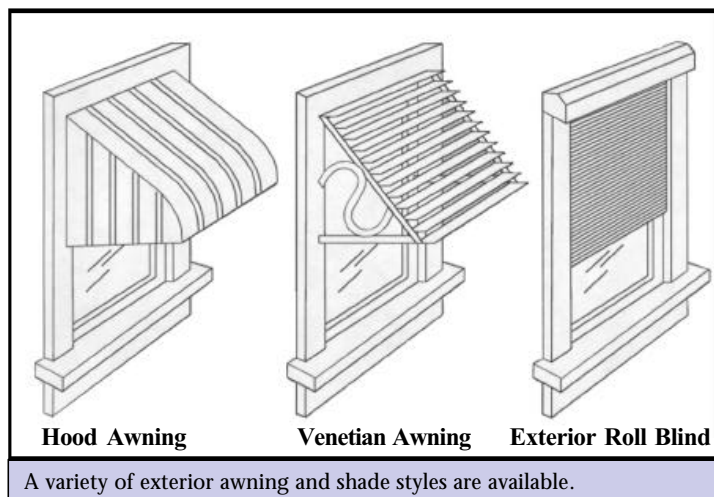
Rolling shutters have a series of horizontal slats that run down along a track. **Rolling shades** use a fabric. These are the most expensive shading options, but they work well and can provide security. Many exterior rolling shutters or shades can be conveniently controlled from the inside. One disadvantage is that when fully extended, they block all light.

Solar screens resemble standard window screens except they keep direct sunlight from entering the window, cut glare, and block light without blocking the view or eliminating air flow. They also provide privacy by restricting the view of the interior from outside your house. Solar screens come in a variety of colors and screening materials to compliment any home. Although do-it-yourself kits are available, these screens will not last as long as professionally built screens.

Although interior shading is not as effective as exterior shading, it is worthwhile if none of the previously mentioned techniques are possible. There are several ways to block the sun's heat from inside your house.

Draperies and **curtains** made of tightly woven, light-colored, opaque fabrics reflect more of the sun's rays than they let through. The tighter the curtain is against the wall around the window, the better it will prevent heat gain. Two layers of draperies improve the effectiveness of the draperies' insulation when it is either hot or cold outside.

Venetian blinds, although not as effective as draperies, can be adjusted to let in some light and air while reflecting the sun's heat. Some



A variety of exterior awning and shade styles are available.

newer blinds are coated with reflective finishes. To be effective, the reflective surfaces must face the outdoors.

Some interior **cellular (honeycombed) shades** also come with reflective mylar coatings, but they block natural light and restrict air flow.

Opaque roller shades are effective when fully drawn but also block light and restrict air flow.

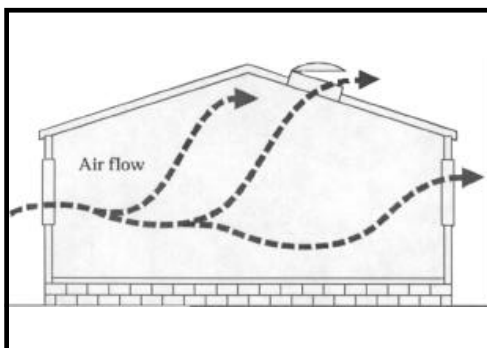
Window Treatment	Shading Coefficient
Reflective films (inside application)	.20-.93 (lower is better)
Shading Screens (outside application)	.15-.23
Light Color Roller Shade (inside)	.25
Silver Screens (vehicle)	.29-.35
Bronze Reflective Glass (.25")	.45
Light Colored Venetian Blinds	.51
Gray Tinted Glass (.25")	.69
Dark Color, Loose Weave Draperies	.75
Double Pane Clear Glass (.125" w/.25" air space)	.88
Clear Glass	.95

Removing Built-Up Heat

Nothing feels better on a hot day than a cool breeze. Encouraging cool air to enter your house forces warm air out, keeping your house comfortably cool. However, this strategy only works when the inside temperature is higher than the outside temperature.

Natural ventilation maintains indoor temperatures close to outdoor temperatures and helps remove heat from your home. But only ventilate during the coolest parts of the day or night, and seal off your house from the hot sun and air during the hottest parts of the day.

The climate you live in determines the best ventilation strategy. In areas with cool nights and very hot days, let the night air in to cool your house.



Opening windows at the lowest and highest points in your house creates breezes.

A well-insulated house will gain only 1 degree F (0.6 degree C) per hour if the outside temperature is 85 to 90 degrees F (29 to 32 degrees C). By the time the interior heats up, the outside air should be cooler and can be allowed indoors.

In climates with daytime breezes, open windows on the side from where the breeze is coming and on the opposite side of the house. Keep interior doors open to encourage whole-house ventilation. If your location lacks consistent breezes, create them by opening windows at the lowest and highest points in your house. This natural "thermosiphoning," or "chimney," effect can be taken a step further by adding a clerestory or a vented skylight.

In hot, humid climates where temperature swings between day and night are small, ventilate when humidity is not excessive. Ventilating your attic greatly reduces the amount of accumulated heat, which eventually works its way into the main part of your house. Ventilated attics are about 30 degrees F (16 degrees C) cooler than unventilated attics. Properly sized and placed louvers and roof vents help prevent moisture buildup and overheating in your attic. For more information on ventilation, request the Energy Brief "Ventilation."

Reducing Heat-Generating Sources

Often-overlooked sources of interior heat gain are lights and household appliances, such as ovens, dishwashers and dryers.

Because most of the energy that incandescent light bulbs use is given off as heat, use them only when necessary. Take advantage of daylight to illuminate your house and consider switching to compact fluorescent lamps. These use about 75 percent less energy than incandescent light bulbs, and emit 90 percent less heat for the same amount of light.

For more information on lighting, see the Energy Brief "Energy-Efficient Lighting."

Many household appliances generate a lot of heat. When possible, use them in the morning or late evening when you can better tolerate the extra heat. Consider cooking on an outside barbecue grill or use a microwave oven, which does not generate as much heat and uses less energy than a gas or electric range.

Washers, dryers, dishwashers and water heaters also generate large amounts of heat and humidity. To gain the most benefit, seal off your laundry room and water heater from the rest of the house. New, energy-efficient appliances generate less heat and use less energy. When it is time to purchase new appliances, make sure they are energy efficient.

All refrigerators, dishwashers and dryers display an EnergyGuide label indicating a standardized energy efficiency ratio or the annual estimated cost for operating the appliance. Compare appliances and buy the most efficient models for your needs. For more information, see the Energy Brief "A Guide to Making Energy-Smart Purchases."

Saving Energy

Using any or all of these strategies will help keep you cool. Even if you use air conditioning, many of these strategies, particularly reflecting heat and shading, will help reduce the costs of running an air conditioner.

However, adopting all of these strategies may not be enough. Sometimes you need to supplement natural cooling with mechanical devices. Fans can supplement your cooling strategies and cost less to install and run than air conditioners.

Ceiling fans make you feel cooler. Their effect is equivalent to lowering the air temperature by about 4 degrees F (2 degrees C). However, only operate ceiling fans when there is someone in the room to enjoy them.

Many South Carolina utility companies and electric cooperatives offer rebates and other cost incentives when you purchase or install energy-saving products, such as insulation and energy-efficient lighting and appliances. Contact your local utility provider to see what it offers in the way of incentives.

Source List

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EREC and the South Carolina Energy Office provide free general and technical information to the public on the many topics and technologies pertaining to energy efficiency and renewable energy.

American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE)

1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 801
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 429-0063
www.aceee.org

ACEEE provides general and technical information on energy efficiency.

Sustainable Buildings Industry Council (SBIC)

1331 H St. NW, Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 628-7400

SBIC provides practical information on energy-conscious, passive solar design and construction to the U.S. building industry.

The Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Clearinghouse (EREC)

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Merrifield, VA 22116
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E-mail: doe.erec@nciinc.com
www.eren.doe.gov/consumerinfo/factsheet.html

American Solar Energy Society (ASES)

2400 Central Avenue, Suite G-1
Boulder, CO 80301
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www.ases.org/index.html

ASES is a professional society that fosters the exchange of information about solar energy technologies.

Florida Solar Energy Center (FSEC)

1679 Clearlake Rd.
Cocoa, FL 32922
(407) 638-1000
www.fsec.ucf.edu/index.htm

FSEC is a research and education center that provides technical services and information on passive cooling strategies for hot and humid climates.